

# Routes to tour in Germany

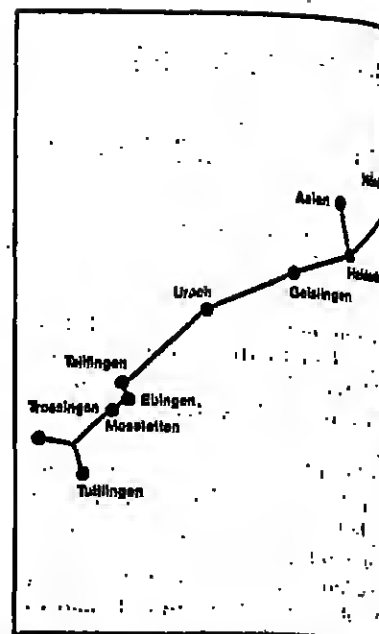
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- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

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# The German Tribune

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## Genscher goes on mission to Washington

Herr Genscher's latest visit to Washington is said not to have been a fire-fighting mission, but it bore the marks of a crisis in confidence between the United States and Bonn. There can be no denying that ties between the two are more seriously upset than they have at any time in the past years. And there has been no shortage of messengers who have borne the bad news, ranging from Hildegard Hamm-Rücher, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office with special responsibility for coordinating German-American ties, to Helmut Haussmann, a Free Democratic member of the Bundestag. Neither the US media nor the American public have a good word for the Germans. Neither have a growing number of US politicians who are clamouring for US troop withdrawals from Europe.

Senator Mansfield launched an unsuccessful bid to bring the boys back home in the early 70s. Senator Stevens now says: "If the Europeans feel so sure of themselves in their ties with the Russians it is high time we reconsidered our troop commitments." Anti-European feeling has reached such a pitch that not only Bonn but also the White House is uneasy, and President Reagan feels obliged to go on record that there will be no troop withdrawals from Europe.

The Soviet Union, says NATO C-in-C General Bernard Rogers, is not to be

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Committee EEC to reveal more

... master of Europe without having fired a shot.

What has caused the crisis and who is to blame? Both sides are to blame, of course, and it is due to both political mistakes and changing circumstances.

These changes include the fact that in Germany and in Europe new generations have grown up that often can no longer even recall from history lessons

school that the Americans were liberators, guarantors of democracy and the saviours of Marshall aid and the Berlin

Wall.

... are generations that in many cases have an exaggerated social impetus and an underdeveloped sense of political reality, especially about the politics

of military power pursued by the Soviet Union.

On the other side of the Atlantic the Americans still expect Germany to be as grateful as it was in 1948, which is equally unrealistic.

Besides, Europe itself has undergone changes. It has grown more in need of military protection while gaining in economic strength: both a protégé and a competitor.

A number of fundamental interests run much more to opposites than they used to do: *Ostpolitik*, in detente and even in ties with Poland (although Washington has assessed this particular situation more accurately than Bonn).

In particular, interests clash on interest rates, and against this background Chancellor Schmidt has been right to stand by German interests.

The Opposition Christian Democrats, who at times create the impression of saying yes and amen to everything that comes from the United States, would likewise uphold German interests and have to withstand their fair share of transatlantic tension if they were in power.

There have also been political mistakes on both sides, in Germany because of wishful thinking at times plays too large a part in politics.

US errors of judgement are due to Washington often talking and acting in too uncoordinated and too straight up-and-down a manner.

The American media, especially, often deal with European problems in alarmingly oversimplified terms and in terms of too simple equations.

Europe, for instance, is equated with the peace movement. The pipelines-for-

Continued on page 2



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Washington Secretary of State Alexander Haig came to agreement about Poland and the Nato summit in Bonn later in the year when they met in Washington. Herr Genscher afterwards had wide-ranging talks with President Reagan, Howard Baker, Senate majority leader, and State Department officials. Among the subjects discussed were the gas-for-pipelines deal, troop withdrawals, and Central America. (Photo: dpa)

## Trip just part of a normal day's work, says Bonn

Bonn was at pains to label Foreign Minister Genscher's trip to Washington a routine visit, with reference being made to advance coordination of Western strategy for the Nato summit to be held in Bonn this June.

This point was emphasised to underscore the allegedly normal character of the consultations, but what is normal happens to include any number of pin-pricks in ties between America and Europe at present.

There are more aches and pains in Nato than can be good for either security or the alliance. So Herr Genscher's

latest visit to Washington served a special purpose.

He flew to the United States at the express request of Secretary of State Haig and conferred with him and with President Reagan.

Mr Haig met Herr Genscher in Washington in January, again in Madrid in February and now, in March, has important reasons for further talks for the third time in two months.

As one of the few "Europeans" in the Reagan administration, Mr Haig needs Herr Genscher's support. Hard-liners led by Defence Secretary Weinberger currently call the tune.

Thinking out loud — very loud — about a US troop withdrawal from Europe if the pipelines-for-natural-gas deal with the Soviet Union comes off is typical of current feelings among the hawks.

The atmosphere is so tension-laden that there is a serious risk of errors of judgement the repercussions of which would be hard to repair.

Since Mr Haig is sure the Europeans will not be dissuaded from clinching the pipelines deal he is resisting anything that might resemble pressure on them.

For the time being he has arranged for a postponement of the US decision on the deal, and President Reagan has yet to say his final word on the subject.

So we have yet to see who will prevail on the President in foreign and security policy. Will it be hard-liner Caspar Weinberger? Or will it be Al Haig, a

Continued on page 3



Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and Prince Claus greet guests at the Bonn government guesthouse at Schloss Brühl, between Bonn and Cologne. At left is President Karl Carstens (see page 2). (Photo: Poly-Press)



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Pipelines-for-gas deal centre of complex guns-and-butter politics

Washington has always been against the pipelines-for-natural gas "deal of the century" between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

America has been opposed to the idea since long before martial law in Poland or the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

But President Carter's objections were made in vain and President Reagan's looked, until a week or two ago, as if they too would reluctantly be abandoned.

The deal's opponents, especially US Defence Secretary Weinberger, have now descended in force on the White House, so President Reagan might yet try to scotch his European allies' plans.

US criticism has been aimed since 1976/77 at the same points. They are that:

- The pipelines contract increases the dependence of Western Europe in general, and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular, on the Soviet Union to such an extent as to allow the Kremlin to gain leverage for blackmail.

- It will earn the Soviet Union \$10bn a year in foreign exchange with which to buy Western technology on the world market, mainly advanced technology for the inordinate Soviet arms build-up.

- It neglects a realistic Western security policy in favour of an illusory longing for cooperation with the East.

- Western Europe's counter-arguments have likewise been unchanged for years. They are that:

- First, there will not be a percentage increase in dependence on Soviet energy supplies, since gas deliveries will be accompanied by a decline in Soviet oil shipments.

- In the 90s, as at present, Soviet energy will not account for more than six

per cent of overall primary energy consumption in the Federal Republic.

Yet the much greater dependence on oil producers in the unruly, uncertain Arab world will be partly offset.

Besides, if CIA forecasts are right and Soviet oil output is due to decline it makes sound sense to help the Russians to develop their Siberian resources.

This is the most promising way in which to prevent Soviet bids one day, for lack of domestic output, either to buy Arab oil or to embark on conquest in the Middle East.

Second, scope for blackmail, if there can be talk of any such potential when such a small percentage is involved, will be reduced by substitution arrangements.

They will include natural gas storage facilities, contingency agreements with alternative supplies, such as Norway and Algeria, and links with the European energy grid.

Dependence is, moreover, a two-way process. The Soviet Union would be running greater risks. If it were to switch off the gas to Western Europe it would no longer be supplied with industrial goods, factory equipment and parts from the West.

Unprecedented economic chaos would be the result. And how are the Russians to pay for US grain shipments if not with foreign exchange earned in Western Europe?

Third, the United States accounts for nine per cent of the OECD countries' trade with the East. Italy has 10, France 12 and the Federal Republic of Germany 25 per cent, including intra-German trade.

Grain shipments make up 80 per cent of US trade with the East, industrial goods 80 per cent of Western Europe's

trade. So there is naturally a conflict of interest between them.

It is heightened by differences in philosophical outlook.

For the Americans, trade with the East is first and foremost a political instrument by means of which the Soviet Union can be rewarded for good behaviour or chastised for being awkward.

For the Europeans, trade with the East is a means by which the Soviet Union may, in the long term and regardless of difficulties, be incorporated in the system of international economic interdependence.

Western Europe does not regard security and cooperation as opposites; it sees them as elements that complement each other.

Even in the wake of Afghanistan and Poland it is not in favour of a trade war that would merely isolate the Soviet Union and give it a free hand for the worst kind of siege communism.

It wants to maintain the openings made over the past dozen years, including the progress towards a Soviet departure from self-sufficiency.

Will President Reagan pay any heed to these arguments? Or will he intervene in the division of labour between the democratic industrialised countries by refusing Western Europe US licences for trade with the East?

Will he feed the Atlantic alliance by thumping his fist on the table or will he aim after all at a settlement of conflicting interests as advised by Secretary of State Haig? It will depend on Mr Reagan's response whether the crisis of the communist world shakes the foundations of the alliance of democracy too.

Theo Sommer  
(Die Zeit, 5 March 1982)

## Papandreou wants Brandt to mediate over Cyprus

The Greek Premier, Andreas Papandreou, wants Willy Brandt to be appointed mediator in the Cyprus conflict.

He made the suggestion during a three-day visit to the island.

Herr Brandt, who has himself just returned after a week-long visit to Cyprus, has brushed aside the idea.

But Papandreou said: "I feel Willy Brandt would do justice to the task."

Mr Papandreou reiterated his demand for an international conference to settle the Cyprus conflict. It should also be dealt with by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

Asked to comment on an earlier mention about light at the end of the tunnel,

Continued from page 1  
natural gas deal, say, is equated with Bonn selling out to Moscow.

Other accusations are justified. Anti-Americanism is more widespread in the Federal Republic than at any time since 1945.

The naïveté of some sections of the young in Germany, including wings of the Social and Free Democrats, on Soviet aims and twofold strategies is alarming.

So is the one-sided way in which the Soviet arms build-up is made light-of, while the West's missile modernisation is pilloried.

Even so, life without America is absolutely out of the question both for

he said: "I can say that there are significant changes in the international sector that give subdued optimism."

The Greek Premier did not feel a settlement of the Cyprus problem need necessarily be linked with a settlement of differences between Greece and Turkey as a whole.

He gave an assurance that Athens would not yield on Turkish plans to annex Greek territory and was critical of

Europe in general and for the Federal Republic of Germany in particular.

Conversely, the United States needs Europe too, which is why there need be no fears of US troop withdrawals for the time being.

That is why NATO will not fall apart so soon and why both sides will have to come to terms with conflicts of interest even if they grow yet more acute in the wake of missile modernisation.

But it is high time there were more attempts to relieve tension, and that at least is a lesson which seems to have been learnt on both sides of the Atlantic.

Jürgen Offenbach  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 March 1982)

partners, allies and friends of Greece that kept up military aid to Turkey in a way that might, in a few years' time, undermine the balance of power in the area.

Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has rejected any idea of concessions to the Greeks. "In Cyprus we have nothing to offer the Greeks", he said in a commentary on Mr Papandreou's visit to the Greek Cypriot government in Nicosia.

He accused the Greek Premier of misusing the Greek Cypriots in the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean.

Mr Denktaş stressed that Turkish Cypriots had no intention of taking anything away from the Greeks. All they wanted was their freedom and protection for land that had been theirs for centuries.

They wanted to avoid the fate of the Turkish community on Rhodes, which had declined from 25,000 to 1,500, or of Turks who, as he put it, were suffering from Greek administration in Western Thrace.

ddp  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 March 1982)

## Beatrix and royal style Current trend in electric car field

For three days Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, paying the Federal Republic of Germany her first state visit, has headlines.

She was not greeted by jubilo crowds as Queen Elizabeth was in 1965. She is a level-headed, objective woman and not the kind to thrill the masses immediately.

Yet thousands still thronged to see, at least in passing, the live queen for once, and the media christians among us will not be alone in feeling she did her job well.

Beatrix did not restrict herself to presentation; she showed herself in her representative of her country at times very clearly in political terms.

Her very first state visits took her to Belgium and Luxembourg, which are part of the Benelux family. Then on to neighbouring Germany.

In choosing to pay the Federal Republic her first major state visit she has mented the close ties between Holland and Germany, ties of mutual economic dependence.

Carefully she referred to the past, the legacy of the German occupation during the Second World War, as the Dutch had much to suffer.

This is still an emotional issue, as shown a few years ago when the German Democratic leader Helmut Kohl bitterly attacked by left-wing Dutch TV.

The Germans, in rushing to the Kohl's defence, did not mince words in saying what they felt about the Dutch.

The Queen's visit to Berlin was by means a matter of course. If anything was a gesture of understanding for many's special position as a small country.

When everything else had to be taken into consideration, the Queen of the Netherlands can be seen to have followed a carefully thought-out political concept.

It was a concept in keeping with the policy pursued by The Hague for the des. As a small European country the land is bound to be keener than the larger countries on cooperation rather than competition.

Queen Beatrix made the point that with the means at her disposal she showed that even in Europe today there is still a part to be played by small heads.

It is that of representing their country as a whole abroad, and this is role is performed convincingly.

And Bluck  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 March 1982)

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Pöhlmann's two prototype battery-powered cars can travel at 60 mph.

(Photo: RWE)

ble," Pöhlmann recalls, "a progressive thinker like Dr Stoy and a board member willing to take a risk like Dr Klätte."

The outcome is an electric car based, according to Dr Klätte, on an entirely new design concept. Past experiments have almost invariably been with converted conventional assembly-line models.

A previous RWE bid was based on similar plans, while Pöhlmann himself has converted two cars over the past 10 years. But the prototype is on entirely new design planned specifically for electric power.

The prototype, of which two models so far exist, is said to be capable of 100 kph, or over 60mph, and of covering at least 60km, or 37 miles, on one battery.

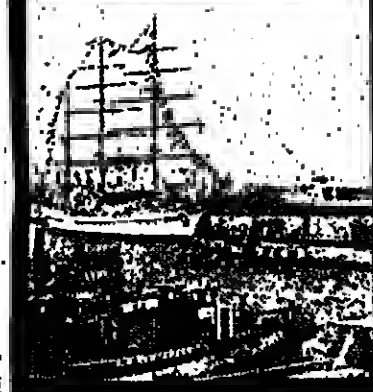
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veloped by Brown, Boveri & Cie of Mannheim, but even it has been in the pipeline for eight years and will cost several hundred million marks more before it can be mass-produced.

Pöhlmann says it is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Battery manufacturers say better batteries cannot be manufactured at an acceptable price until electric cars are competitive, while the motor industry says it cannot seriously consider the electric car until the power problems have been solved.

Pöhlmann hopes his prototype will help to break this vicious circle. Whether it will be hard to say. He, Dr Klätte and Dr Stoy are being very cagey about technical details.

They say patents still have to be applied for in some cases, while in others a final solution has yet to be reached: "We are still working on that one."

On the credit side it must be admitted that they have unveiled a model only a year after starting development work. The motor industry is much slower to get off the mark.

Before motor manufacturers market a new model they spend several years on research, development and planning.

"We had to go public when we did," Dr Stoy says, "otherwise we would not have been able to carry out trials in normal motoring conditions."

"I wouldn't have been supplied with any more parts either," Pöhlmann says. He has logged a good few miles in his prototype, mostly at night on deserted country roads near Kulmbach in Bavaria, where he lives.

Yet the prototype has already been to blame for an accident. A truck driver was so disconcerted by the appearance of the test vehicle that he forgot to look where he was going and drove into the roadside ditch.

"But he wasn't injured," Pöhlmann says. Pöhlmann himself wasn't either when another car sent him skidding off an ice-clad outcrop and he and the car turned turtle.

He was suspended like a bat in his safety belt, but once a breakdown crew had righted the car, which weighs over a ton, he was even able to drive home under his own steam, as it were, but without a windshield.

The plastic bodywork was repaired and the car looked as good as new. Plastic was chosen to cut down on weight, but in plastic only a small run is ever likely to be built.

"Long runs can as yet only be manufactured in sheet metal," Dr Stoy says. He is keen not to prompt exaggerated expectations.

Dr Klätte is too. RWE, he says, is a power utility and has no intention of branching out into motor manufacture.

But the new car is definitely more than a whim on the part of three imaginative engineers. Unlike many another project it is not subsidised by the Bonn Research Ministry.

If it were, Dr Klätte frankly admits, RWE would have to publish the details. So the company would seem to expect more to come of the project than publicity for the electric car idea.

If it does, it will not have been the first time RWE has lent an inventor a helping hand to telling effect. It helped computer manufacturer Nixdorf to get off the ground too.

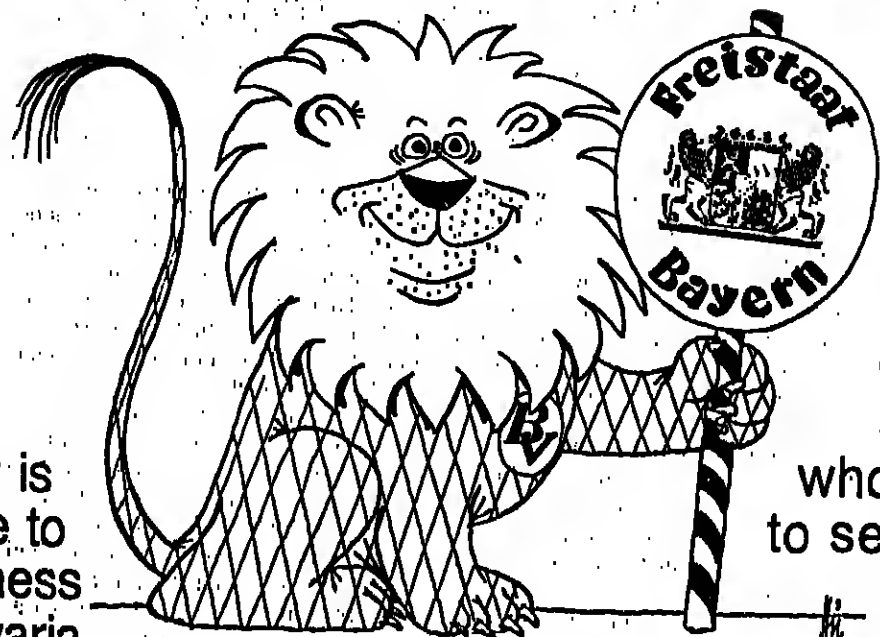
Heinz Nixdorf, whose company now has a payroll of nearly 15,000, began in a cellar workshop in Essen with DM30,000 from RWE.

Richard Gaul

(Die Zeit, 26 February 1982)



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## BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

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### THE ARTS

## Stage version of pre-war plot to kill Hitler

Peter Paul Zahl's play *Johann Georg Elser*, premiered in Bochum, is not an occasion for resurrecting the debate on whether the 15-year sentence the playwright is serving for a shoot-out in which he seriously injured a police officer is warranted.

*Elser* is a political play on a major issue that Zahl has chosen to deal with from his prison cell while other dramatists at large have failed to see it.

Maybe it needed the heightened sensitivity of a man in Zahl's position to appreciate his hero's dramatic potential. Zahl, 37, sees himself as a victim of political justice and fails to realise he was sentenced for a criminal offence.

Be that as it may, there is no mistaking the sense of identity the playwright feels with his hero even though no attempt is made to justify present-day terrorism with reference to Elser's bid to assassinate Hitler in November 1939.

Who was Elser? Well may you ask. No mention is made of him in the 25-volume Meyer's encyclopaedia. He was a Swabian cabinet-maker who seems to have been the only German to realise that the only way to avert a Second World War was to try and assassinate the Führer.

A loner, he planned his bid in a Munich beer hall where Hitler was due to hold his annual address in memory of the 1923 putsch and had worked everything out down to the finest detail.

But his bomb exploded too late. Unexpectedly, the Führer left the Bürgerbräukeller earlier than usual. A few old Nazis and an innocent waitress were killed in the blast.

Elser was soon caught and sent to concentration camp. He was killed shortly before the end of the war and has since been virtually forgotten.

In the late 70s a memorial to Elser was erected in Heldenheim. Zahl was not the first to mention him; that distinction goes to writer Rolf Hochhuth, who referred to him in his speech on being awarded the 1976 Basle art prize.

Hochhuth was awarded the prize for his book *Tell 38*, dealing with Maurice Bavaud, a young Swiss who tried to shoot Hitler in Munich in 1938.

Bavaud did not even succeed in taking aim. He was arrested, put in the dock and eventually executed.

Zahl handles his plot very schematically, which proves a serious drawback. In succession he shows us Elser, who gradually sheds all personal ties; the Führer, who outlines his ideology and lies to generals and an unseen public; and representatives of an early military resistance who are duped by Hitler's successes.

Thus the plot takes its course on several levels, and Zahl, in his instructions for staging the play, would like to see them kept more distinctly separate than Alfred Kirchner does in Bochum.

Director Kirchner operates with interlocking devices and swift transmissions on Peter Bausch's set, with its combination of German *kitsch* and power symbols.

The play owes it to Kirchner's direction that even comment each other and that the contrast between Elser's lone activity and the fruitless activity of the military men, sitting in a small room, is seen for what it is.

Martin Schwab as Elser develops

with quiet determination to the point at which he decides to act.

Initially, in his zither club or alongside workmates, he is one in a crowd. Later he seeks concealment in earnest and solitude.

Repressed emotion does not surface again until the plain-clothes police officer threatens to show him a film about the bomb victims.

Zahl falls to pinpoint the moment at which he arrives at his decision, and Schwab surmounts this shortcoming by gradually assuming responsibility for it all by weight of sheer introspection.

At least for some of the time he thus succeeds in establishing a counterweight to the proliferating Führer scenes that fall little short of making Hitler, not Elser, the subject of the play.

The inordinate time Zahl spends on the Führer's brutal monologues indicates the horror and fascination in which he holds Hitler as a man of violence.

This is doubtless the main problem of the play, a problem extending beyond the aesthetic, such as that Zahl tries to arrive at a formalised colloquial German somewhere between Brecht and Kretz in his dialogue while retaining more forthright language, based on feelings of anarchic aggression, in his poems.

The playwright subtitles *Elser 'A German Drama'*. It is a historic drama, a refresher course, dramatised evening classes.

At the same time it is intended to refer to the present, most saliently in three passages in which mention is made of missile modernisation.

The Bochum Schauspielhaus production stars first-rate actors, including Gert Voss as the chief of the German general staff and Anneliese Römer, Branko Samojlovski and Eleonore Zeitzsche each playing several parts.



'Die Berliner Lotte', one of the works of the late Christian Schäd. Cool pictures of beautiful women were one of his specialties. After the war, his paintings grew softer in outline, more visionary in concept and came closer to surrealism. But his early works again came to prominence in 1978 in connection with the Paris-Berlin Exhibition. (Photo: Archiv)

They seem to stress links with the present, or it is mere coincidence that Ulrich Plettgen as a slim, blond Führer and clearly a very clever man is both initially autocratic in his bearing and, at times, reminiscent of Helmut Schmidt in his gestures?

His resemblance with the Bonn Chancellor is particularly striking when he appears on the monitor screens on which Zahl insists to heighten the propaganda effect.

Over and above armaments disputes there can be no doubt, however, that the Third Reich and the Federal Republic are not just 37 years apart; they are worlds apart.

After the first night the playwright took his bow and, alongside the cast, was given a big hand. This may be only a minor distinction but it is one that cannot be overlooked.

Rainer Hartmann  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 March 1982)



Johann Georg Elser... tried to prevent the war. (Photo: Ulfveth)

## Sober detachment hallmark of the late Christian Schäd

Sober detachment and dispassionate presentation of individual traits are the hallmarks of paintings by Christian Schäd, who has died in Stuttgart aged 87.

He was first associated with the Dada movement but from 1921 to 1933 was a leading light of the *Neue Sachlichkeit*, or new realism, of the Weimar era.

He has only recently been rediscovered in the space of 20s retrospectives and reaffirmed as an outstanding representative of post-Expressionist art.

This is not to say that he was ever really forgotten, but it doubtless took a contemporary renaissance of realism to call to mind the earlier achievements of a pre-war artist.

Take, for instance, his 1927 self-portrait sitting on the edge of a rumpled bed with a nude model.

Wearing a lightweight gauze shirt that seems to reveal more than it clothes, the artist seems sternly and deter-

minedly to gaze right through the viewer. His model has bobbed hair, sharp features and brightly made-up lips. She too seems distinctly undressed and is clearly portrayed as a mere object. Unlike his contemporaries Otto Dix and George Grosz,

Schäd did not resort to garish colour and a note of accusation in portraying couples after intercourse. He seems to depict them in a vacuum and to show how alien they are to each other, and he can be absolutely ruthless, as in *Agosta the Winged Man* and *Rasha the Black Dove*. They are circus artists, and we are shown the bizarre chest of the cripple, with a scornful look on his face, and the explicit works again came to prominence in 1978 in connection with the Paris-Berlin Exhibition.

After the Nazi take-over there was no longer much of a domestic market for his new realism. It was, in any case, irreconcilable with the heroism and nationalism for which the Nazis clamoured.

In 1935 he went into business, painting merely as a sideline. In 1943, after his Berlin studios were bombed, he

moved to Kellberg, near Aschaffenburg, where he lived and worked in a bungalow until his death.

In the post-war period his work grew softer in outline, more visionary in concept and closer to surrealism. As a post-war World War II magic realist he was far distant from his 20s-aty to now realism.

He reverted to prints and even went back to Schädographs. One of his last works, entitled *Money*, shows an innocent child being taxed for its market value by a rich procuress.

His early work came back into prominence in connection with the 1978 Paris-Berlin exhibition. He came back into his own as one of the major German painters of the century.

In 1980 he had a major exhibition at the Kunsthalle in West Berlin, which made him an honorary professor.

Peter Engel  
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 27 February 1982)



## ■ EDUCATION

## 11,000 go to a European School somewhere



A total of 11,000 children throughout the EEC are educated at what are known as European Schools.

Several languages are used to teach curricula that have been modified from the basic requirements of all EEC nations.

There are now nine of these schools: the first opened its doors in Luxembourg in 1957. Since then they have been opened in Belgium (three), Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany (two).

One was opened in Karlsruhe in 1962 and another in Munich because of demand created when the European Patent Office was set up in 1977.

Uniform curricula were drawn up after an examination of minimum educational requirements in all EEC countries and final approval given by the Supreme Council of EEC Education Ministers, which is responsible for the schools.

In the case of Munich, the European Patent Office feels the bill including the pay of teachers and administration staff.

Children of Patent Office staff fill 68 per cent of the places.

Competition for the remaining 32 per cent is so intense that lots have to be drawn.

"The European School idea is, I feel, a starting-point for extremely down-to-earth and promising European cooperation in the cultural sector," says Hildegarde Hamm-Brücher, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office and one of the people whose idea the Munich school was.

She is enthusiastic about the opportunities of experimenting with cooperation it provides and would like to set up more schools soon.

They had to comply with the minimum requirements of comparable schools in all 10 Common Market countries, in each of which educational systems have evolved over the centuries.

After detailed comparison of national curricula negotiations were held between representatives of the Ten and agreement was reached.

Textbooks were another problem. Books in use in the Common Market countries do not always comply with the curriculum, the methods or the spirit of teaching at European Schools.

Special textbooks were badly needed for history in particular, given that as taught at European Schools the subject had to be free from any suspicion of either chauvinism or prejudice.

So the Supreme Council encouraged staff (they are seconded at their own request by the education authorities in their respective countries) to compile textbooks specially suited to meet requirements.

In Brussels there is a special association set up to coordinate and publish textbooks for the European Schools.

Religious and moral instruction form a regular feature of the curriculum. Students have compulsory lessons in philosophy at a certain stage in their school career.

European baccalaureate exams are sat from mid-June to mid-July. On a single day identical exam papers are taken in eight countries and seven languages.

The European baccalaureate is a prestigious qualification. It is acknowledged as a university entrance qualification in all the EEC countries, in Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and at a number of US universities.

On leaving European School, students usually study at universities in other countries. They are unlikely to have much difficulty in adapting. Their unofficial qualifications include excellent training in foreign languages and years of practice gained in being taught in one.

Lessons in basic subjects are taught in their native language, but from their first year at junior school they are taught an additional language, the choice being between English, French and German.

From their second year at senior school they learn a second foreign language.

Lessons in European affairs are attended by students from all language groups in their year, and since one of the aims is to promote manual, musical and artistic skills a subject that is dealt with is, for instance, the carnival season.

Students make and model the typical costumes worn at Fasching, Mardi Gras and carnival celebrations in their respective countries.

But this is more for junior school. At senior school civics is a mere abstract and axiomatic subject. Keynotes of European history such as the Reformation, absolutism and revolutionary movements in the 18th and 19th centuries are dealt with.

They are viewed not as they effected individual countries but in a wider context embracing Europe as a whole.

One topic is European integration over the past 30 or 40 years, leading to the June 1979 direct elections to the European Assembly, which represents 270 million voters.

So a French teacher may discuss, in French but with British, Dutch, German and Danish students, the Second World War, Hitler, Yalta and territorial revisions.

A more objective outlook is gained, with attention being paid to major texts relevant to European intellectual history. Read in the original language, they foster a European consciousness.

Four children out of 323 at the Munich school were four years old when they first went to the school's kindergarten section.

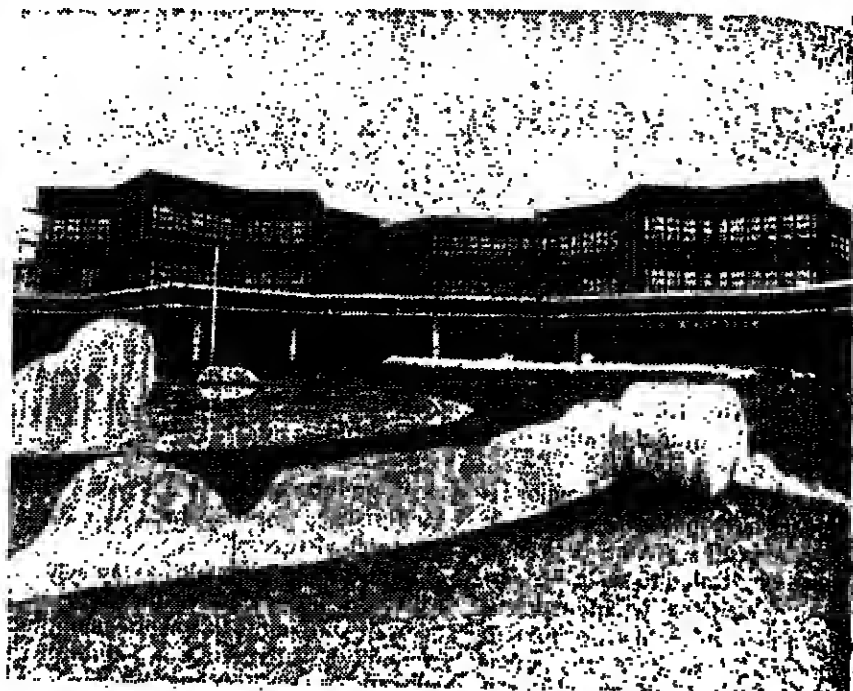
Coming from Ireland, Sweden, Italy and Greece, they spoke different languages but happily played alongside each other with building blocks.

Together they gave the wooden animals names in their respective languages and sang each other's songs and nursery rhymes, such as Au clair de la lune or Humpty Dumpty set on a wall.

When they were seven their elementary school classrooms were next door to each other and they continued to join forces for lessons in certain subjects.

Now they attend senior school they are still in adjacent classrooms in another part of the building and still learning European geography and other subjects together.

Ten nationalities are represented



A playground for Europe... the European School in Munich.

among the 323 students who daily travel to the school, in the suburb of Neuherlach.

They travel in private cars bearing a number of plates of countries all over Europe or by Munich's new U-Bahn Underground.

The Munich school moved into the Neuperlach premises last November. They cost DM44m. Bonn and Berlin each paid 45 per cent and Munich 10 per cent.

Star-shaped pavilions occupy a wide, ringling landscape. They are two- and three-storey structures with flat roofs, courtyards, light and bright.

There is a school refectory, where lessons are given all day in several weeks, whereas German schools start early and finish at lunch time.

The open, attractive foyer of the building is also the assembly hall. The interior is decorated in the same materials as the outside: wood, tiles and glass.

The impression is rustic and full of life. There are the same lightweight, hula steel tables and chairs in rooms: classrooms, the staff room and the headmaster's study.

Munich is a city of schools. The European School in Neuperlach is a corner of which it can be justly proud.

Anneliese Steinbach  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt 28 February 82)

## Ban on teachers' anti-nuclear badges in class

Administrative courts have, however, ruled against anti-nuclear stickers in Bundeswehr barracks.

The chairman of the Kassel bench ruled that public service staff are duty bound to exercise moderation and restraint in their public expressions of opinion on political issues.

Educational regulations made up the small print where teachers were concerned. School was intended to help pupils to learn to think, judge and act for themselves and to arrange their lives in personal responsibility and in keeping with obligations toward state and society.

This included the ability to recognise conflicts and to handle them objectively. Teachers must help them to do so

both in what they teach and in how they behave.

A teacher was in breach of this obligation if he adopted a one-sided position on a controversial political issue, as the peaceful use of atomic energy, wearing a badge and not stating his opinion on the subject.

He was running the risk of punishment following his viewpoint because of the authority he held in eyes as a teacher.

In wearing the badge all day at school the teacher was continually reminding students and staff his own viewpoint.

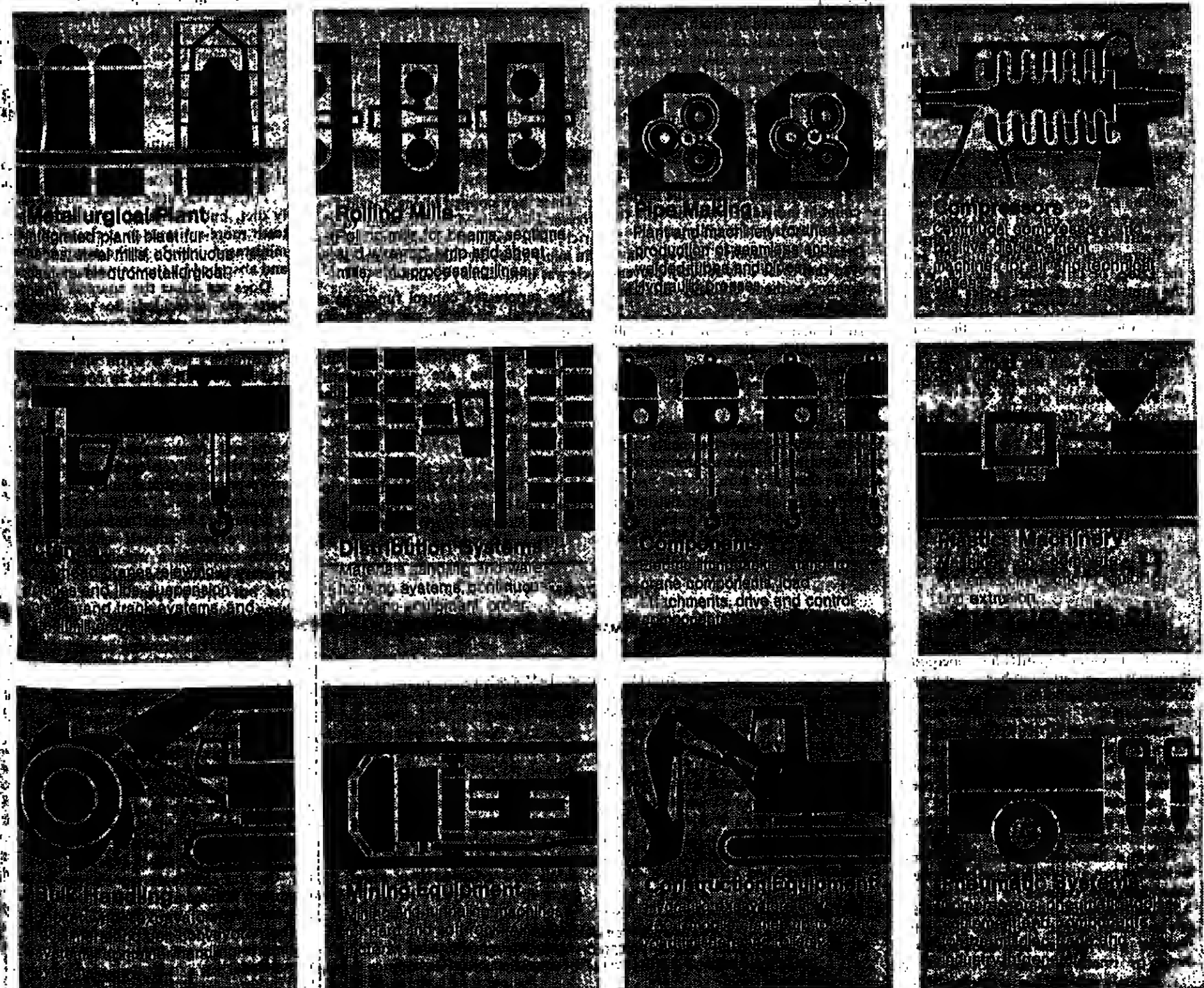
This made the badge means of propaganda. Wearing it must be regarded as political activity.

The school authorities were to prohibit the wearing of such badges as a breach of discipline. This ran counter to the fundamental right of free expression; it merely dealt with restraint that the constitution required to be observed in exercising this basic right.

11 November 1981, Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt 3 March 82

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## MEDICINE

### The Pill's link with cancer 'has been over-estimated'

More than 50 million women all over the world regularly use oral contraception, a medical congress in West Berlin has been told.

About 3,800,000 women aged between 15 and 45 in the Federal Republic of Germany, or one in three in this age group, take the Pill.

It is a safe means of contraception and family planning if simple rules are observed.

It was one of the best-researched medicines on the market, the congress was told, and although to take the Pill was to run a risk, the side-effects were much less frequent than epidemiological surveys had led the medical profession to believe.

This claim is supported by the findings of a long-term study of about 16,000 women in the United States. The continuing survey (it has been under way for 12 years) has so far shown that women who take the Pill do not suffer from cancer or heart attacks any more often than women who use other means of contraception.

Smoking, in contrast, is a health hazard for women, according to Rodney P. Shearman of Sydney, Australia. Professor Shearman's findings tally with those of British gynaecologists.

In Britain women smokers have been found to suffer more often from vascular complaints, such as thromboses, than non-smokers. The distinction is particularly striking among women over 35.

For every 2,000 women smokers who took the Pill, one a year fell ill on average whereas only one in 6,700 non-smokers suffered from vascular complaints.

Alternatives include the mini-Pill and the Loop, or intra-uterine device. With the mini-Pill menstrual cycles are less regular.

The older a woman is and the more children she has, the less trouble she seems to have with the Loop, so gynaecologists need not necessarily prescribe the Pill for women over 35.

Professor Clifford R. Kay of Manchester, England, told the congress that oral contraceptives should only be prescribed in exceptional cases for women over 45, as vascular complaints grew more frequent with age.

The combination of oestrogen and



gestagen, two synthetic sex hormones, has to this day proved unparalleled for reliability.

Medical research has continually sought to improve on the combination, but apart from minor changes the Pill is much the same now as it was 20 years ago.

The hormone content has steadily been reduced, research having revealed that the initial higher dosage was not indispensable.

Since side-effects are less frequent and women seem to have less trouble with the Pill in every respect when the hormone count is reduced, this is just what has been done, and systematically.

Attempts have also been made to model the composition of the Pill more closely on natural hormone processes, the latest development being a three-stage Pill.

It was discussed in depth at the Berlin congress and is claimed to dose the two hormones more closely in keeping with natural processes.

The gestagen dose is increased after the first six days of the menstrual cycle, then increased again after Day 11. The oestrogen dose is likewise increased in the second stage.

By methods such as these the hormone count in individual pills has been reduced to fractions of a milligram.

Detailed comparative surveys have proved that these Pills reliably prevent pregnancy without crucially affecting the metabolism.

The benefits of the three-stage Pill should, said Dr Thomas Neufeld of Vienna, be particularly useful for women who had taken oral contraceptives in a higher dosage for years.

Side-effects such as nausea and sore breasts occurred less frequently and skin impurities cleared up dramatically after the change.

Gynaecologists and paediatricians still disagree on whether young girls should be prescribed the Pill. Young

people today start having intercourse earlier than their elders.

Yet most use no contraception whatever the first time, and most teenagers continue to use none; only about one in three then opt for some method or other of family planning.

Pregnancy and abortion are a much more serious health hazard for young girls than the side-effect of taking the Pill, so why are young people so reluctant to use it?

One explanation, said Professor Viola Frick-Bruder of Hamburg, was that sexual education was inadequate due to emotional hang-ups on the part of parents and teachers.

Young people, she felt, must urgently be helped to develop a responsible attitude towards contraception, and the easiest and most acceptable contraceptive for young people was still the Pill.

But might not the entire development of subsequent sexual behaviour be detrimentally influenced by advising girls to take the Pill at too young an age?

The menstrual cycle is by no means regular from the start, so a group in Lausanne, Switzerland, led by Professor Irmi Rey-Stocker has systematically looked into an important aspect of the problem.

#### Probe into effects on later fertility

Do hormones in the Pill affect endocrine progress towards maturity among young women and does it have any effect on later fertility?

Sixty-three girls took part in the Lausanne project. In the first five years after the first menstruation they had taken the Pill for at least 12 months.

Once they stopped taking it, said Professor Elisabeth Möhr-Baummann of Zurich, their hormone counts showed that in many cases the normal menstrual cycle was immediately resumed.

The suppressed control functions of the central nervous system sprang straight back into action.

The findings indicate that young women's bodies are extraordinarily adaptable and make the change without difficulty. So as a rule endocrine progress to maturity is not lastingly affected by the Pill.

Young girls, it was nonetheless felt, would do better to lay off the Pill periodically and to see a doctor regularly.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 February 1982)

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### Tea every day keeps the dentist away

Tea-drinkers suffer less from cavities than others, say two Hamburg dentists. They attribute their findings to a high fluoride count in the cup of cheer.

Two or three cups of tea a day, possibly tea from Java or Kenya, provide ample protection, say Professor R. Gülzow and Dr W. Ströbig.

Tea from these regions contains much fluoride that a day's intake of drink should easily include the amount required to preserve healthy teeth.

The two dentists made 37 different kinds of tea in laboratory conditions and analysed them for fluoride. In Wiesbaden, which said that there were counts they registered were up to 2 parts per million.

Readings varied. The lowest fluoride count was 0.56 parts per million. Professor Gülzow and Dr Ströbig feel that level varies according to the origin and quality of the tea.

The tea plant is well able to take up fluoride. When it is cultivated in volcanic soil, which is rich in fluoride, it bubbly absorbs fluoride ions via its roots.

This takes time. High concentrations of fluoride are only found in grades of tea that are plucked late in the season. Dried tea is not much used; it consists of buds only.

Another point the two men make is that it depends on how fine the tea is. The finer it is, the more fluoride is leached when boiling water is poured over it. This applies both to loose tea and tea in teapots.

Tea is no substitute for brushing your teeth or visiting the dentist, but it does give protection from caries.

There is very little fluoride in our daily diet, but a suitable dose makes teeth more resistant to caries, both administered directly to the tooth and absorbed by the stomach.

Does tea affect the enamel? The experts are undecided. In tea drinks would be well-advised to carry on with a toothpaste containing fluoride.

Children's tea is warm and wet, but it is about all it has in common with the leaf drink, says Professor Wilhelm Hart Wetzel of Giessen.

It is 95 per cent sugar, plus a few herbs and aromatic substances for taste. Sugar is bad for teeth. Plaque, a micro-organism that attacks the enamel, thrives on it.

Professor Wetzel and many dental experts suspect children's tea, which comes in a wide range of proprietary brands, of causing not only caries but also suppurations of the jaw bone.

So it may not be only the milk teeth that suffer. The growing second set may have to last a lifetime may also be affected.

Professor Wetzel reckons about 50,000 children aged between one and four have contracted caries as a result of drinking children's tea.

The manufacturers say tooth decay can only occur in cases of misuse, but it is advisable not to give children too much during the day and to give them none at all after brushing their teeth before going to bed.

On the children's tea tin the sugar content is listed as saccharose, and consumer reports have found one well-known brand to contain 29 per cent saccharose and another to contain up to 46 per cent.

Dieter Schindler

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 23 February 1982)

### East bloc link with terror alleged, refuted, fudged

The head of the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal CID) in Bonn, Gerhard Boeden, has managed to cause confusion with conflicting statements about terrorist groups in Germany.

First, he told a congress in Rome that there are links between East bloc intelligence agencies and terrorist groups of both the right and the left in the Federal Republic.

This brought a quick denial from the head office of the Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden, which said that there was no evidence for this.

Then Herr Boeden back-tracked. He had been speaking not as a police official but as a Christian Democrat, he levelled according to the origin.

His allegations had been not based on official documents but were his own views as a private citizen and based on newspaper reports.

The meeting in Rome was on the subject of terrorism and was arranged by the World Union of Christian Democrats.

Ranking Interior Ministry officials in Bonn wondered whether a man in his position could draw a distinction between his public office and his private life.

Herr Boeden helped to set up the Bundeskriminalamt terrorism unit years ago and is now head of its Bonn operations, a post he has held for four years.

These operations include the state security division, which coordinates police files on the activities of East Bloc intelligence agencies in the Federal Republic and also handles reports on right-wing extremism in Germany.

It is unlikely that Herr Boeden would have arrived at a personal opinion on the issues discussed in Rome that ran counter to what he had learnt at work.

The state security division has for

years dealt with possible links between East Bloc intelligence agencies and political extremist and terrorist groups in Germany.

There are countless indications that links exist, but proof is not available.

Several defectors have claimed that the KGB supported left- and right-wing terrorists in the Federal Republic as part of a strategy of destabilisation.

In the early years of the Baader-Meinhof group there were indications that members of the group had been trained at camps in the GDR and in Czechoslovakia.

But these indications have never been borne out by strong evidence. Hans J. Horch, the former head of the Hamburg unit of the Verfassungsschutz, or Office for the Protection of the Constitution, recently published a survey analysing connections between the KGB and Palestinian organisations.

The KGB, he writes, lends the Palestinians massive assistance in the form of both training facilities and arms.

He feels we must work on the assumption that Palestinian organisations back terrorist groups in Western Europe either at Moscow's behest or with Soviet approval.

The Red Army Faction has long had bases in the PLO's sphere of influence. The neo-Nazi Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann is also known to have trained members in Palestinian camps.

Several right-wing extremist leaders used to belong to communist organisations. Suspicious that East Bloc agents encourage neo-Nazi groups so that Moscow can make propaganda capital out of alleged fascist trends in the Federal Republic are feeling new.

The Christian Democrats have for years sought to get the Bonn govern-



Gerhard Boeden... a political move.  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

ment to publish information about communist complicity in the activities of neo-Nazi groups.

Andreas von Schöler, parliamentary state secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, was asked on 27 April 1978 whether the government knew anything about right-wing activities being masterminded from Moscow.

"The Federal government," he said, "has information to the effect that individual right-wingers have been members of communist organisations or come from areas now under communist rule."

But there are no specific indications that their right-wing activities are controlled by the communists.

Experts add that proof is unlikely to be found.

Herr Boeden's views, as expressed in Rome, are shared by the Christian Democrats in Bonn. He himself is CDU leader in Meckenheim, a small town near Bonn.

Bonn-watchers feel his "personal" expression of opinion in Rome was intended to get the subject back on the political agenda.

Horst Zimmermann  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 20 February 1982)

### Seeking Beirut murder connection

But escaped and crossed the border into the GDR.

The GDR refused to extradite Albrecht, who was born in Thuringia, which is now part of the GDR, and West German security officials feel this is one of many instances of GDR complicity in neo-Nazi activities in the Federal Republic.

The GDR is naturally keen to be able to make propaganda capital out of fascist tendencies in West Germany.

Albrecht is said to be back in Lebanon helping Palestinian groups to plan and carry out terrorist raids on Jewish institutions and US military installations in Western Europe.

Now Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, leader of the banned Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann, is in prison. Albrecht is felt to be a key figure in connection with links between German right-wing extremists and Palestinian organisations.

Albrecht has admitted to having regularly been in Lebanon since 1970 and to having come back to the Federal Republic on Palestinian missions.

The Federal public prosecutor's offi-

ce launched proceedings against him as a suspected member of a terrorist organisation.

The police also suspect him of having smuggled stolen cars and former Bundeswehr vehicles to the Middle East.

Under interrogation by the BKA he admitted to having fought with other Germans as a Palestinian volunteer: "I was a member of a Fatah group."

Ambassador Meloy, he said, was murdered not by Al Fatah but by a group owing allegiance to Dr Georges Habbash, the PFLP leader.

In September 1976 German newspapers carried advertisements in which a company using a Tunis Post Office box number sought to enlist Bundeswehr reservists as mercenaries in the Arab world. The adverts were placed by a Dr Gerhard Jäger; he turned out to be Albrecht.

In October 1976 he was taken into custody by the Hamburg police with a large collection of weapons.

He was sent to Rheinbach prison, near Bonn, to serve the remainder of a sentence he had jumped. He was released a year later and went underground.

In 1977 the Yugoslav police discovered him in a convoy of cars stolen in Italy and bound for Lebanon. A cache of arms was found in one car.

Horst Zimmermann  
(Süddeutsche Nachrichten, 19 February 1982)

### Extremists on slow advance

Left-wing terrorism has since 1977, a year of bloodshed, failed to develop as most experts expected.

The Red Army Faction (RAF) had abandoned attempts to free their comrades from prison and declared the military to be their main target for attack.

The Revolutionary Cells have since emerged as the toughest adversary for security authorities engaged in combating terrorism.

RAF terrorist activities in 1977 may have been more spectacular than recent raids; they included the assassination of Siegfried Buback, the chief public prosecutor, Jürgen Ponto, board chairman of Dresdner Bank, and Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the employers' leader.

But experts say the terrorist groups cannot be said to have disintegrated. It was mere coincidence that the bid to assassinate US general Frederick J. Kroesen in Heidelberg last year failed.

The bid, attributed to the RAF, was technically prepared with care and precision.

The security authorities say the 20 or so RAF terrorists still at large lack neither cash nor arms nor good contacts in the international terrorist scene.

As for the Revolutionary Cells, they have long shown they are capable of more revolutionary acts than setting fire to ticket machines.

They claimed responsibility for the murder of Heinz-Herbert Karry, Hesse's Economic Affairs Minister.

The RAF keeps itself as at war with the Federal Republic and aims to upset the country's political and social system, whereas the Revolutionary Cells are not aiming at power now. They prefer a long-term strategy.

"In this," says a leading security officer engaged in anti-terrorist work, "the Revolutionary Cells are definitely more realistic and in the long run more dangerous than the RAF."

The RAF has forfeited most of its sympathisers as a result of the Schleyer bloodbath and the hijacking of a Lufthansa jet to Mogadishu.

The Revolutionary Cells are said still to have their finger on the pulse of protest movements.

Since 1973 they have been responsible for over 100 bomb and incendiary raids. Unlike the RAF, whose members live underground, Revolutionary Cell members do not reveal their identity and operate from legality, as it were.

As a matter of principle, usually without much preparation, they attack targets associated with topical political issues.

Since each cell consists of only a handful of people and seals itself off from other cells (and there are no other organisational structures), the authorities find it very hard to track them down.

The security authorities say members of the Revolutionary Cells are active in every protest movement and campaign.

In addition to the RAF and the Revolutionary Cells the authorities also keep an eye on the Guerrilla Diffusion movement. For the past year its members have dispensed with theory and advocated the slogan: "Rebellion, not Revolution."

Their activities are aimed at governmental structures in general.

Michael Segbers

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 23 February 1982)

### Hepatitis risks in the surgery

Infectious virus hepatitis has emerged as a widespread health risk among doctors, dentists and nurses, says an Essen virologist.

Professor Ernst K. Kuwert, writing in *Zahnärztliche Mitteilungen*, a dentists' magazine, says about 15 per cent of dentists who have been in practice for five years are hepatitis B carriers.

After 25 years in the profession one dentist in two has the virus.

This is a health hazard not only for the dentist but also for his patient, since hepatitis B is infectious.

So dentists who have been identified as virus hosts ought, Professor Kuwert says, to wear gloves and face masks during treatment.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 February 1982)



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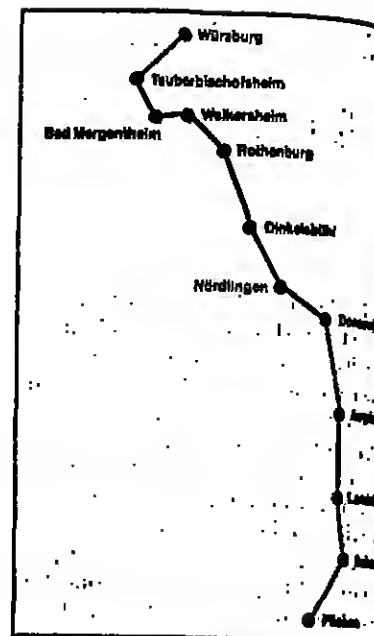
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### THE EEC

## Despite its faults, EMS keeps members away from protectionist wars

The European Monetary System emerged unscathed from a political test when its fifth round of exchange rate realignments was agreed. The Belgian and Luxembourg franc were devalued by eight per cent, the Danish krone by three per cent against other EMS currencies.

Economically the EMS could easily be scrapped and the individual currencies left to float again, but it rests on two pillars, one economic, the other political.

The EMS was launched on 13 March 1979. Its aim was to keep the currencies of EEC member-countries in joint harmony and fluctuating only marginally against each other.

This can only succeed on the understanding that economic policymakers in individual countries follow the same line and that prices and costs keep pace with each other.

If they don't, exchange rate realignments will prove inevitable. In the common market they have lately kept pace less and less often.

Helmut Schmidt wanted the EMS as a means of pledging members to pursue consistent stability policies. Growth without inflation was to be the paramount economic policy goal for all.

The idea worked tolerably well as long as there was still growth. There was still an effective widespread feeling that if you devalue you automatically import inflation.

But as growth receded gaps arose in the ranks of stability advocates. Millions out of work, first in one country, then in the next, rewrote by force of numbers the laws of economic priority. Unemployment became the chief problem. Devaluation was an obvious resort in the fight against unemployment.

It boosts export prospects, makes imports more difficult and so creates jobs at home.

Economists bluntly refer to this as a beggar my neighbour policy. Devaluation is seen as a means of exporting not only goods but also unemployment to neighbouring countries.

Belgium and Denmark this time applied to devalue by 12 and seven per cent respectively, which would have been a generous swing from the bottle of unemployment ambrosia.

Belgium badly needed the move. It had not devalued for 33 years but now felt imported inflation was a lesser consideration.

But Belgium is not the only EEC country in the economic doldrums. All are suffering from zero growth and high unemployment.

There could be no denying that martial law in Poland and the West's response to it have clearly brought to light a weak spot in the North Atlantic pact.

Rifts have grown apparent that must on no account be allowed to widen. Herr Genscher was able to eliminate misunderstanding in Washington and to canvass understanding, a commodity that is currently in short supply in NATO.

It would be an irony of history if the course of events in Poland were to rebound on NATO. Ensuring that it does not was one of the tasks Herr Genscher faced in Washington.

Bodo Schulte  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 6 March 1982)

Continued from page 1.

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## Council steps in to draw up Moscow sanctions

The EEC Council of Ministers is to decide on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. No one knows how many categories of goods will be affected and by what percentage imports from the USSR are to be cut.

But Bonn favours a middle-of-the-road approach. A leading Bonn official has said the Federal government would favour neither token cuts nor drastic sanctions.

The Common Market's decision will be of some importance in the context of strained relations between the United States and Western Europe.

EEC Foreign Ministers reached their decision of principle with a sideways glance at Washington.

Bonn's government spokesman Kurt Becker put it, the aim was to complement by measures of the Common Market the US measures against the Soviet Union in connection with Poland and to sound a signal in Moscow.

The EEC Commission has drawn up a list of about 90 categories of goods to which import restrictions might apply.

Some members of the European Community seemed keen to make use of the opportunity of keeping as many restrictions on Moscow.

The ambassadors of the 10 EEC countries at the Common Market headquarters in Brussels failed twice to reach agreement on the issue. It is now the job of the Council of Ministers.

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